

Irish Plotters in America to Be Arrested

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It's In The Evening World"

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ALL BUT 53 SAVED FROM THE MOLDAVIA; FULL LIST OF AMERICANS LOST ON SHIP

U. S. GOVERNMENT AND BRITAIN HAVE NEW IRISH PLOT PROOF; MORE ARRESTS ARE COMING

Several Known as "Irish Patriots" Are Under Surveillance in America.

LONDON REVELATIONS.

British Government Gives Out Story of Plotting in That Country and Here.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—More evidence than that disclosed in the British official statement of the close connection between the Irish Sinn Féin and German influence in the hands of the British and American Governments, it was stated officially to-day. Arrests are to be made soon in this country and possibly additional arrests in Ireland.

A number of prominent Irish-Americans, including several heretofore known as Irish patriots, are under surveillance. In most cases it was said arrests will be made on technical charges of seditious utterances, with most of the facts concealed until the trial.

The espionage law passed about a year ago provides a basis for prosecuting persons fomenting rebellion here against Great Britain or other Allies of the United States. Acts referred to in the British statement were committed before that act became effective and can be punished only if they were renewed after its passage.

U BOAT BASES IN IRELAND DEMANDED BY GERMANY IN PLOT FOR REVOLUTION

British Government Discloses Evidence Concerning von Bernstorff and John Devoy.

LONDON, May 25.—Germany's untiring efforts to foment revolution in Ireland with the aid of the Sinn Féin are laid bare in a statement from the official Press Bureau, reviewing this phase of the Irish political situation since the beginning of the war.

After the abortive Sinn Féin rebellion of Easter week, 1916, plans were made for another revolt in 1917, but this miscarried because of America's entry into the war and Germany's inability to send troops to Ireland. An uprising in Ireland was planned for this year after the German offensive in the west had been successful and when Great Britain presumably would be stripped of troops.

Concerning the recent arrests in Ireland, the statement says that facts and documents, for obvious reasons, cannot be disclosed at this time, nor can the means of communication between Germany and Ireland.

One phase of every plan called for the establishment of submarine bases in Ireland. In the present circumstances, it is added, no other course was open to the Government "if needless bloodshed was to be avoided and its duties to its Allies fulfilled, but to intern the authors and abettors of this critical intrigue."

The statement from the Press Bureau follows:

"The revolutionary movement in Ireland which culminated in the arrest of a considerable number of persons last week consisted of two closely related series of activities:

BOMBS DROPPED ON U. S. SOLDIERS ON BRITISH FRONT

Several Men in the New American Army Are Reported Injured.

AMERICAN HEADQUARTERS ON THE BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE, Thursday, May 23 (Associated Press).—Several soldiers of the "new" American Army now on this front are reported to have been wounded yesterday by bombs dropped by German raiders. This was their first experience with the enemy and all the Americans have heard or seen of real warfare has been aerial activity.

The Americans are making a good impression and they astonished British and French veterans by the quickness with which they adapt themselves to new customs and the cheerfulness with which they accept discomfort. By the French, with whom they are billeted, they are admired for their physique, good behavior and ardor.

A week ashore suffices for every man to recover from the effects of the ocean voyage. The Americans are getting down to hard work with the best of good will. All are ready and eager to take their place in the battle line immediately.

GERMANS SHIFT BLOCK SHIP IN THE HARBOR AT OSTEND

Passage Thirty Feet Wide Is Made, but the Canal Is Not Being Used.

LONDON, May 25.—The Germans have succeeded in shifting the concrete laden cruiser Vindictive, sunk in the harbor of Ostend on May 10 by British raiding forces.

The Vindictive, according to the Times, is now lying close alongside the eastern pier, leaving a passage about thirty feet wide. This is enough to allow destroyers to go in and out, but, nevertheless, the Germans are not using the harbor.

Unsuccessful attempts have been made by the Germans to dredge a passage way between the two old cruisers sunk in the harbor of Zeebrugge. A German destroyer, sunk this week by bombs dropped by British naval aircraft, lies close to the cruisers.

The basin at Zeebrugge, which is connected with both Ostend and Zeebrugge, is full of German shipping, but the canal is not being used.

CITY OVER THE TOP OF \$25,000,000 IN RED CROSS DRIVE

"Thirty Millions or Bust!" Is the Slogan—Great Rally To-Day.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—What the Red Cross asked America has given. The \$100,000,000 war fund, according to unofficial estimates, swept over the finish at noon to-day. Official figures up to an earlier hour showed \$97,000,000 already in.

New York will not know until Monday night, which marks the termination of the Red Cross drive, just what is the total of its subscription to the mercy fund nor by what margin the city will have distanced its minimum quota of \$25,000,000.

Without abating one whit its spirit of giving "till it hurts," New York entered the final hours of the drive to-day with a warm glow of satisfaction at having reached and passed the mark set for it and determined for itself the new limit of "30,000,000 or bust!"

The Evening World filled its 100 per cent. subscription at noon to-day and is driving ahead to make the final showing something better than that.

Now is the time for the individual to remember President Wilson's injunction to "give till it hurts." The big corporations have pretty well rendered their tens and hundreds of thousands. Carnegie and Rockefeller have given their millions. The difference between the sum representing New York's desire to heal the wounds of war as it stands to-day and as it must stand on Monday night must come largely from the thin pockets of the plain man and woman.

In all departments of the city government hustlers were at work to-day bringing in the stragglers to complete the hundred per cent. subscription. The New York Public Service Commission is proud to report that all of its 1,500 employees has subscribed and that the up-State Commission was in line to go "over the top" similarly to-day.

Twenty-seven city departments already have filed their claim for a victory emblem. In the Fire Department, which was one of the first to complete its hundred per cent, six hundred members on vacation were underwritten by their enthusiastic brethren in the fire houses so that the roll might stand complete.

The American Museum of Natural History, which has 301 employees, has subscribed to the last man—and not a stuffed dummy in the lot. Sixty-one stock exchange houses have won the coveted victory emblem by securing subscriptions from every employee.

Figures compiled at Red Cross headquarters to-day show the relative standings of the four boroughs outside of Manhattan to be as follows:

Kings, \$97,684; Queens, \$230,260; Richmond, \$33,000; Bronx, \$160.

Incidentally any one wishing to buy expensive asparagus or a rich turban may find his choice at the Hitz-Carlton to-day. Mrs. J. D. Boase and Mrs. A. M. Anderson, in charge of the Red Cross booth there, have a stock of vegetables which they're perfectly willing to auction to the starving who may pass their way. Already they have sold a bunch of asparagus to Col. F. C. Henderson for the absurdly small sum of \$10.

U. S. DESTROYER SINKS U BOAT THAT TORPEDOED BRITAIN'S INNISCARRA

Americans Land German Prisoners From the Submarine Sent Down.

LONDON, May 25.—The German submarine which torpedoed the British steamer Inniscarra was sunk by an American destroyer shortly afterward, it was announced to-day.

WILSON MAY PUT TAX BILL OVER TO EXTRA SESSION

Compromise Likely To Postpone Action Until Fall, After the Elections.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Although Congress had prepared to pass new revenue legislation before adjournment, it appeared to-day that an agreement would be reached to postpone action and that a special session might be called after the November election.

"BONE DRY" COUNTRY PROPOSED IN SENATE

Jones Offers Bill to Bar Manufacture of Beer During the War.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Senator Jones of Washington to-day introduced an amendment to the Emergency Agricultural Bill making the country "bone dry" during the war.

13 GERMANS EXECUTED FOR OSTEND BLOCKADE

Two Others of Fifteen Sailors Fled Because of British Success Sent to Prison.

AMSTERDAM, May 25.—Fifteen German sailors were tried at Ostend in connection with the British naval operations which resulted in the blocking of Ostend and Zeebrugge harbors, according to reports from Bruges brought to-day by fishermen.

AMERICAN FLYER KILLED IN HIS FIRST WAR FLIGHT

LARKS, May 25.—Three American aviators, Paul Kurtzson of Philadelphia, and Roger Babian, who came from Cuba, have been killed on the front. The Herald reports to-day that Kurtzson, who was killed on Tuesday, was the son of a French military aviator, awarded to him for bravery while acting as an ambulance driver in 1914.

U. S. SOLDIERS ON TRANSPORT SANG AS THE VESSEL WAS SINKING

53 MISSING FROM MOLDAVIA, ALL OF CO. B, 58TH INFANTRY; ONLY ONE FROM NEW YORK CITY

Total of 482 U. S. Soldiers of Fourth Division on Vessel—Victims From Many Parts of the Country.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Fifty-three men, all members of Company B, 58th Infantry, Fourth Division, were reported lost in the sinking of the British transport Moldavia, the War Department reported to-day. The names follow:

Corpl. FRED CHAPPELL, Philadelphia.
Corpl. ROY H. SHENK, Lancaster, Pa.
PRIVATES.
OSCAR O. ARMSTRONG, Bridgeport, Okla.
ANDREW BLACKWELL, Hominy, Okla.
EMIL J. DOSH, Lankin, N. D.
GEORGE D. BOOSALIS, Fargo, N. D.
CLYDE E. BOSLEY, North Troy, Vt.
ERWIN W. BOSLEY, North Troy, Vt.
LESLIE C. BRACKEN, Royallton, Minn.
WALTER G. BRACKEN, North St. Cloud, Minn.
WILLIAM A. BROWN, Hoytville, Utah.
GEORGE N. BUCHANAN, Manette, Wash.
EMIL BUCHER, El Centro, Cal.
JOSEPH P. CALLAN, Milwaukee, Wis.
FRED D. CASWELL, Fall River, Mass.
LOUIS V. CASTRO, San Jose, Cal.
EDWIN L. CLAUSING, Grafton, Wis.
VIRGIL C. COOK, Hobart, Okla.
WILLIAM J. CROATT, Depere, Wis.
HERMAN DIEHL, No. 445 East 91st Street, New York City.
HERMAN W. DEERKS, Braunfels, Tex.
CONRAD ECKEL, West Allen, Wis.
FRED GERHARDT, Chicago.
EDWARD L. GERR, Manitowish, Wis.

There was a total of 482 American soldiers on the vessel, who all were a part of the 58th Infantry.

FOUR GERMAN PLANES WINGED BY AMERICAN FLYERS IN FRANCE; TWO U. S. AVIATORS KILLED

Pershing Officially Announces Two Notable Air Victories and Two Others Also Rumored. [AMERICAN REPORT]

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, May 24 (Associated Press).—American aviators shot down two German aeroplanes last Tuesday, says the official statement from American Headquarters to-night. The text reads:

There are no new developments to report. It is established our aviators shot down two hostile aeroplanes on May 21.

American aviators have shot down two more German airplanes northwest of Toul. The victories gained in the fighting on May 22 have been confirmed.

The above paragraph would indicate that two planes have been shot down in addition to those mentioned officially as having been downed May 21.

U. S. FLYERS DECORATED AS THEY DIED.
WASHINGTON, May 25.—The War Department to-day issued the following supplement to Gen. Pershing's communiqué:

"On Wednesday afternoon First Lieut. Walter V. Barney, Signal

All but Two of Those Lost Killed by Torpedo—Depth Charges Dropped by Destroyers to Sink Submarine May Have Struck It.

LONDON, May 25.—With the exception of fifty-three American soldiers, all the persons on board the British troopship Moldavia, which was torpedoed and sunk Thursday morning off the southeast coast of England, were saved and have been landed at a southern British port.

No officers' names are among the list of missing and it contains the names of only two non-commissioned officers.

The Moldavia carried 482 American soldiers of the 58th Infantry. All those reported lost belonged to Company B.

Less than a quarter of an hour after the Moldavia had been torpedoed virtually every man had gone over the side of the vessel into the lifeboats. Edwin and Clyde Bosley of North Troy, Vt., leaped from the deck and were drowned. Had it not been for this the losses would have been confined to those killed by the explosion of the torpedo.

The Bosley brothers were on guard when the ship was struck. There was a sharp list, and they evidently believed she was turning over. Search was made for them, but they were not seen after they jumped overboard.

(The scene of the sinking is still a military secret, but there are indications the vessel was en route to England, though despatches from Washington quote the War Department officials as expressing the belief she was taking to France American troops who had been training in England. However, a special cable to The Evening World from London said "The Moldavia was torpedoed while steaming for a British Channel port.")

The Moldavia was moving forward steadily on a smooth sea and was almost within sight of its destination when the torpedo crashed into the boat's side. The big vessel listed sharply. Destroyers began rushing alongside and fore and aft in an endeavor to find trace of the submarine.

Although they prevented the U boat from reappearing, it is not known whether a hit was scored by the depth charges, which were dropped in a circle around the point from which the torpedo was sent.

Capt. Johnson, an American infantry officer, who was on board the Moldavia, gave a Daily Telegraph representative this account of the sinking:

"The ship was struck just forward of the engines on the port side. All the troops were in their bunks sleeping in their uniforms. There was a loud explosion and then the ship's whistle was blown, which was a signal for everybody to come on deck. The men had been assigned to particular boats, and boat drill had been held every day during the voyage. The men assembled in perfect order. Their discipline was splendid, the best I ever saw.

"The Moldavia listed to port, but righted herself and ran on for about fifteen minutes to avoid being hit again. Then she began to sink steadily. Orders were given to lower the boats and rafts, and we got off.

"Destroyers had been circling around us all the time and as soon as the Moldavia was struck they dropped several depth charges. No second torpedo was fired, and we saw nothing of the submarine. We remained in the lifeboats until the ship sank, when we were taken on board the destroyers.

"As soon as the men got aboard the boats and rafts they began laughing and singing, and when the ship sank they gave three cheers.

"Of the fifty-three missing, two are corporals and the others privates. I believe all were killed by the explosion."

The big liner was torpedoed without warning shortly after midnight Thursday morning, but no statement of the disaster was issued by the British Admiralty until late last night. The Moldavia was being convoyed by British destroyers. It was a bright, moonlight night, and although a good lookout was kept for submarines, no U boat was sighted, and the torpedo struck the liner without warning, penetrating her hull just below the bridge.

Most of the men on board the Moldavia were in their hammocks when the explosion occurred. They were turned out at once, and all, with the exception of the missing fifty-three were eventually saved from life boats and life rafts by the British destroyers.

The missing men were in the extreme lower deck and the ex-